

or punish almost equally outrageous doings at the Military Academy, Congress is bound to correct the evil by the sharpest censure of the faculty and the severest punishment of those pupils who, under pretext of whatever provocation, undertake to inflict the penalties of "Lynch law" upon their comrades. At the same time, if the charge against the latter that they were guilty of the disgraceful and unpardonable offence of lying should be proved, we cannot consider them entitled to being restored to the privileges which they may have forfeited by conduct unbecoming gentlemen aspiring to the distinction of officers in the United States Army.

Brutal collegians should nowhere have "rights" which Massachusetts is "bound to respect" above those accorded by it to the prize fighters whom it justly imprisons. The laws of every State should be rigidly enforced alike on those within and on those outside of college walls. And Congress should see to it that the cadets at West Point be henceforth subjected to discipline so strict as to render impossible a repetition of the scenes which have lately disgraced the Military Academy.

Since the above lines were written we have received from the War Department at Washington official news of the disastrous conflagration at West Point on Sunday morning. It is but just to say that the commendations of Lieutenant Colonel Upton upon the gallant conduct of the cadets, as well as of the men, on this occasion, attest a better state of discipline at the Academy than the recent insubordinate behavior of the majority of one of the classes might have led us to anticipate. It will not be unfair to count among "extenuating circumstances" the manly conduct of the cadets at the fire on Sunday morning.

REVICTUALLING PARIS.—Some idea may be formed of the enormous quantity of food required to feed a city of two millions of inhabitants when it is remembered that although Paris surrendered twelve days ago apprehensions still exist that the people will be reduced to actual starvation. The work of revictualling the city progresses very slowly. It will only be by an exhibition of the greatest possible energy that terrible suffering will be prevented. And it may be safely said that for several months to come Paris must depend entirely upon food brought from foreign countries for the sustenance of her population. All the provincial departments accessible to the French capital have been so ravaged by the contending armies that their inhabitants must also be fed by food drawn from foreign sources. Such are the conclusions drawn from the contents of our cable despatches. It will thus be seen that the most distressing necessity still exists, the aiding in the removal of which should be prompted by the charity of New York and the United States generally.

## WHERE IS THE TENNESSEE?

### What Has Become of the St. Domingo Commission?

On the 17th of last month the United States steam frigate Tennessee sailed from her anchorage off Staten Island for St. Domingo. Since that time nothing has been heard of her.

The Tennessee was a new ship, of large tonnage and admirable construction; well commanded, officered and manned, and in every respect was one of the staunchest and most seaworthy vessels in the navy of the United States. Besides her officers and crew she had on board the three Commissioners to St. Domingo, their secretaries and numerous invited guests, who wished to inspect the country that Uncle Sam desires to make part and parcel of his territory.

It is now twenty-three days since she took her departure from this harbor, and up to this time she has not been reported as having arrived at her destination, nor has she been reported as being seen or spoken. We have dates from Kingston, Jamaica, to the 8th inst.; from Havana of the same date, and from Port au Prince, Hayti, as late as the 4th, but nothing is said of the Tennessee. She was going out under steam, and being a fast ship, and carrying all the canvas allowed to a vessel of her tonnage, she should have, especially at this season of the year, when northerly winds prevail, have made the passage in six or seven days. We should have heard of her before this time, even if the passage had been under sail alone.

Of course it is not in our power to state the reason of the delay. There are many things that might occur to prolong her passage—disabled machinery, repairs and rigging carried away, loss of sails, and many other ills that ships are heir to, and with a new ship and comparatively green crew any or all of those named are not impossible. That anything serious has taken place is very much to be doubted. Yes, like the Tennessee are not very apt to burn up like tinder, or sink suddenly out of sight. There is too much precaution used for the first and they are too well constructed for the last. Hence we feel assured that, although something may have occurred to prevent our hearing of her as soon as expected, there is no reasonable ground for supposing that she has been lost or sustained any serious mishap. A few days more will probably dispel all of the absurd rumors that were afloat yesterday.

### Rumors and Reports in Washington Regarding the Tennessee.

A rumor prevailed for some time at the Capitol today that the United States steamer Tennessee, which carried the St. Domingo Commissioners, had foundered at sea, and that all on board were lost. When the statement first became known the greatest excitement prevailed in both houses of Congress, and for some time business was partially suspended. Senators and members gathered in groups to discuss the question. The seaworthiness of the Tennessee was freely canvassed and many strange stories were related of the unfitness of the vessel for such a voyage. Telegrams were sent to New York to ascertain the truthfulness or falsity of the story, and answers were received that such a rumor prevailed in New York, but that it could not be traced to any reliable source. Inquiry at the Navy Department elicited the fact that no information concerning the Tennessee had been received by the Secretary of the Navy. The fact that the Tennessee has been twenty-three days out gave a certain currency to rumor, as it stated that she should have made the trip in eight or ten days. It is supposed that her machinery may have broken down, and that she has been compelled to hoist sail.

The rumor that the Tennessee and its freight of St. Domingo Commissioners had been lost did not give the President the slightest uneasiness, as he considered it a canard when the information was first given to him. Until it was known, however, that nothing had been received at the Navy or State Departments, there was a good deal of anxiety on the part of the friends of the expedition. General Butler and Commissioner Beaumont stated the Navy Department at half-past three to learn the latest particulars. Both wore sad countenances, while the jolly Secretary seated himself upon a table in his office and demonstrated to his visitors why the Tennessee could not founder. General Butler listened attentively, stroked his chin and rubbed his forehead, and finally gave the Secretary one of his quizzical looks, adding that he hoped it was just as he said, and left the building.

## OUR FOREIGN DIPLOMACY.

### Our International Differences with Great Britain.

#### The Fishery Question to be Settled at Once.

#### An Unconditional Concession of the Rights of American Fishermen in Canada.

#### An Immediate Settlement of the Alabama Claims.

#### Minister Thornton to be Fully Empowered to Arrange Them.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1871.

A Queen's messenger will arrive by the next Cunard steamer at New York, due on Saturday, bearing the formal proposition to adjust the fisheries question, as stated in Monday's HERALD. General Schenck is now merely waiting the arrival of this messenger, when his instructions will be finished and he will at once leave for England.

It is expected also that Sir Edward Thornton will receive by the messenger full powers to make such representations to our government as, it is believed, will lead to an early and satisfactory adjustment of the Alabama question. In the settlement of the fishery matter, the freedom of the fisheries is given without any conditions and apparently without consulting Canada.

It is evident that England is prepared to make all possible efforts to remove whatever difficulties exist between her and the United States. The condition of affairs in Europe is too menacing to admit of England having any difficulty with this country at the present time. In fact so overpowering has she become in her expressions of regard that the excess of friendship embarrasses our government. In the arrangement of the fishery question the British agents endeavored to induce our government to make some concessions, such as admitting colonial caught fish free or at a reduced duty. The effort, however, was a failure, as no conditions would be listened to.

When Sir John Rose left here last week for Canada, it was arranged that he and General Schenck would go to England in the same vessel. It is now supposed that General Schenck will be able to sail in the Cunard steamer which leaves New York next Wednesday.

It is understood that the President will soon send a special message to Congress on the fishery question. In it he will set forth the situation of the subject and the negotiations that have already taken place between this government and Great Britain. It is stated that the President in this message will show that Great Britain is willing to yield all the concessions desired, and is extremely anxious to settle the question upon terms advantageous to the United States.

## THE LATEST WASHINGTON NEWS.

### The Question of the Removal of the Brooklyn Navy Yard—Proposed Abolition of all the Navy Yards.

Mr. Scott, of the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported to the House to-day a bill to provide for the removal of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Mr. Ketchum, of New York, introduced a substitute, providing that the Secretary of the Navy, General William T. Sherman, Admiral D. D. Porter, Brigadier General A. A. Humphreys, Chief Engineer of the Army, and Captain C. P. Patterson, of the Coast Survey, be constituted a board to inquire whether it is desirable and for the best interests of the government to sell the yard; and if in their judgment such sale shall be advisable the board shall recommend a suitable place in the State and near the city of New York, to which the works in the Brooklyn Navy Yard shall be transferred, the board to report the results of their investigation to Congress on or before the 10th of December, 1872. The substitute was ordered to be printed. The subject may come up again to-morrow. The whole New York delegation, with one exception, is in favor of the substitute. General Slocum advocated the abolition of all government yards and the encouragement of private shipbuilding interests.

**Appropriations for Public Buildings.**  
The Secretary of the Treasury made an argument before the Committee on Appropriations to-day in favor of an appropriation sufficient to finish all the public buildings upon which work has been commenced. The committee requested him to write a letter, setting forth his views, and stating how much money it will require to carry out his suggestions. **Dilatoriness at the Attorney General's Office.**  
Great complaint is made by parties having business before the Attorney General at the delay in having it transacted. It is said that he has cases which should have been attended to last summer, which will not be reached for some time. The delay is owing to the absence of the Attorney General, in consequence of the condition of his health.

**The New York Collectors.**  
The presence here of Collector Murphy, of New York, who left for home to-night, has revived discussion about the political perplexities in New York and the probability of a change in the Collectors. Murphy avowedly came to the capital upon business connected, not with the Custom House, but with the emigration question. He had a conference with the President to-day, and it is evident that there is something serious beneath the surface. It is said that the management of affairs in New York is not in accordance with the wishes of the people, and that the President has around him people who endeavor to prevent him seeing matters in their proper light. Senator Conkling sticks to Mr. Murphy, and they still strive to make the President believe that their friends are the only friends which the administration has in New York.

## THE COTTON TRADE.

### Cargoes of Cotton Arrived at Liverpool February 8.

Vessel.	From.	Days of Sailing.	No. Bales.
Steamship Sidonian Savannah.	Savannah.	Jan. 18	2,387
Ship Merom.	Savannah.	Dec. 10	3,802
Ship Waverley.	N. Orleans.	Dec. 9	2,187
Ship Sarah Higgitt.	New York.	Jan. 11	713
Ship Australian.	Mobile.	Jan. 21	5,500
Ship Centaur.	Mobile.	Dec. 31	3,200
Black Sea Plata.	N. Orleans.	Dec. 19	1,500
Total bales.			19,049

## GAMBETTA OVERTHROWN.

### Herald Special Report from Bordeaux.

#### Emmanuel Arago Appointed Minister of the Interior.

#### Resignation or Removal of Gambetta.

#### Sketch of Arago's Life and Services.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 8, 1871.

I have received the following despatch from the New York HERALD correspondent at Bordeaux, dated to-day. Your correspondent says:—

**GAMBETTA'S SUCCESSOR.**  
The Paris Government of National Defence has at last acted with decision. A decree published to-day and dated on the 6th inst. appoints M. Emmanuel Arago Minister of the Interior, in place of M. Leon Gambetta. It is not known whether Gambetta resigned or was removed. His retirement, however, puts an end to the programme of the extremists, and removes the political disqualifications put upon the Orleans and Bonaparte princes and the imperialist officeholders.

**Sketch of M. Emmanuel Arago.**  
The successor of M. Gambetta has long held a prominent position in French politics and literature. A member of a family distinguished for ability and learning, he gave early evidence of talent, writing creditable verses while a mere boy. For some years after leaving college he devoted himself to literature, publishing his "La Demande en Mariage, ou le Jesuite Retourne" (1830); "La Nuit de Noel, ou les Superstitions" (1832); "Mademoiselle Aïssé" (1832); "Un Antecedent" (1834); "Un Grand Orateur" (1837), and other works. Meantime he had applied himself to the study of law, and in 1837 was admitted to the bar. Soon after he entered into politics as a member of the radical party, and in 1839 was one of the counsel for the defence of Martin Bernard and Barbes.

M. Arago took an active part in the famous events which led to the overthrow of the Orleans dynasty in 1848 and the establishment of the republic. Penetrating into the Chamber of Deputies on the memorable 24th of February, he mounted the steps of the tribune, loudly protesting against the proposition for a regency, and proclaiming the déchéance of the Orleans family. Three days later, Louis Philippe having been dethroned, he was sent to Lyons with the title of "Commissaire Général de la République." His administration of the affairs of Lyons was eminently successful, although he was the subject of much vehement abuse. He endeavored, though vainly, to reconcile parties, and so gained ill will. Elected a member of the Constituent Assembly from the Pyrénées-Orientales, he appeared at intervals in his seat and made reputation as an orator. A few weeks later he was sent to Berlin as Minister Plenipotentiary, but after the election of Napoleon in December resigned and returned to Paris. In the Legislative Assembly he generally voted with the Mountain, and in his speeches consistently defended the republican constitution. The coup d'état of December 2nd met with opposition from him, and on his successful accomplishment he retired from political life and confined his attention to the practice of his profession.

The revolution of September last caused M. Arago to emerge from his retirement. He became one of the members of the spirit appointed provisional government, and remained in Paris during the siege of that city. His appointment as successor of Gambetta will doubtless give general satisfaction. Moderate in his political views, and (at least in the past) always ready to bow to the will of the people, he will doubtless, if permitted by the red republicans to perform the duties of his office, make the elections free expressions of popular sentiment.

## THE PEACE QUESTION.

### Paris Longing for Peace at Any Price.

#### An Extension of the Armistice Demanded by Favre.

## ENGLAND SUSTAINING THE DEMAND.

### Consequences of a Resumption of Hostilities.

#### Formidable Preparations to Overrun France.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 8, 1871.

I am enabled to inform the readers of the HERALD that the London Times of to-day, in an editorial upon the situation in France, says that all the information received from Paris indicates a longing for peace at any price.

#### AN EXTENSION OF THE ARMISTICE DEMANDED.

The Brussels correspondent of the London Telegram says that Otto Russell, the British representative at Versailles, has been instructed to sustain the demand made by M. Favre for an extension of the armistice. Its prolongation is expected.

#### CONSEQUENCES OF A RESUMPTION OF HOSTILITIES.

The London Daily News says the Parisians will vote to-day in entire dependence upon the good faith of the Germans. It is impossible to complete negotiations for peace between the meeting of the National Assembly and the 19th, when the armistice expires, and when fighting may be resumed. "It is said," continues the News, "that the German preparations to overrun the whole of France, in that event, are of the most formidable character."

## THE FRENCH IN AFRICA.

### Revolutionary Insurrection in Algeria.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 8, 1871.

Le Francisme asserted yesterday that an insurrection had broken out in the province of Constantine, Algeria, against the authority of the French republic.

## THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

### A Cry for Peace from the Provinces.

#### Appointment of a New Prefect of the Nord.

#### He Proclaims Liberty for All in the Elections.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 8, 1871.

I have received news from the New York HERALD to the effect that the French provincial press generally urge peace.

#### FREE ELECTIONS.

M. Houdle, secretary of Jules Favre, has been appointed Prefect of the Department of the Nord. On assuming his office at Lille to-day he issued a proclamation insisting on liberty for all parties in the elections to vote for whom they please, and declaring that the nation, steeped in misfortune, can be regenerated by liberty.

## PARIS.

### The German Army to Enter the City on the 19th of February.

## PROVISIONS ARRIVING FROM LONDON

#### The Supply on Hand Still Small.

#### An American Victim to the Bombardment.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 8, 1871.

From information received I am enabled to inform the New York HERALD that the German army will enter Paris on the 19th inst.

#### ARRIVAL OF PROVISIONS FROM LONDON.

Fifty railway wagons laden with provisions entered Paris on the 3d, all bearing the inscription, "London gifts to Paris."

#### PROVISIONS STILL AT A LOW EBB.

A correspondent writes from Versailles, February 5, that fresh restrictions are contemplated by the German commanders in consequence of the influx of Parisians into Versailles. Provisions in Paris are still at a low ebb. There is not sufficient flour to last until the 8th.

#### AN AMERICAN KILLED DURING THE BOMBARDMENT.

Charles M. Swager, of Louisville, Ky., died in Paris on the 2d inst., from a wound inflicted by a shell fired during the bombardment.

## GENERAL REPORTS.

#### Resignation of a French Commissioner.

#### Escape of a Division of Clinchart's Army.

#### Most of Burgundy Occupied by the Germans.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 1, 1871.

I have advices from France for the New York HERALD to the effect that M. Carnot, Commissioner for the defence of Normandy, has resigned.

#### ESCAPE OF A FRENCH DIVISION.

A despatch from Brussels, dated yesterday, states that the *Indépendance Belge* has a telegram from Lyons which says that General Cremer, with one of the divisions of the French Army of the East, has effected a retreat from Pontarlier to Gex, but was obliged to spike and abandon forty guns to the Prussians.

#### WAR NOTES.

The Prussians, under General Von der Tann, occupy the most of Burgundy. General Pellissier on the 5th inst. evacuated Lons le Saunier.

## GERMANY.

### Imperial Finance—Treasury Bonds.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Feb. 8, 1871.

During the session of the Prussian Diet to-day the Minister of Finance introduced in the Diet a bill authorizing a government credit of fifty millions of thalers, six millions thereof to be in Treasury bonds, payable on the 1st of July next.

The Minister, in the course of his remarks, accepted the necessity for this credit "to the fact that the new empire is yet without constitutional representation."

#### Treasury Decree of Increase of the Loan.

An imperial decree has appeared increasing the amount of the issue of the July loan of Germany from \$9,000,000 to 105,000,000 thalers.

#### Trade to the Pacific.

The North German steamship Wilhelm, the first vessel of a new line, is announced to sail from Bremen for Aspinwall on the 10th of March.

## THE SCHLESWIG QUESTION.

### Parliamentary Session from Prussia.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Feb. 8, 1871.

During the session of the Prussian Diet to-day, and after the reception of the draft of the Imperial plan of finance, it was stated in the House that the members for North Schleswig preferred to resign to taking the constitutional oath to the Imperial crown.

## CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

### Herald Special Report from Panama.

#### Progress of War and Revolution.

#### TERRIBLE FIGHTING IN BOLIVIA.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

KINGSTON, Ja., Feb. 8, 1871.

I send you the report from the HERALD's special correspondent at Panama, three days later, detailing the progress of the revolution in Colombia and Bolivia, and giving information respecting other matters of interest in Central and South America:—

#### PANAMA, Feb. 5, 1871.

**UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.**  
We have later intelligence from the interior, giving the information that the revolution in Boyaca is progressing favorably for the insurgents and rapidly assuming shape and importance. Perez has been defeated in his attempt to resist the rebels, and this success is certain to increase the numbers and power against him. That it will spread to other States—in fact, become general all over the republic—no one doubts.

The demand of the Colombian government for the sailors of her Majesty's steam frigate Zealous that were engaged in the recent riot at the island of Tobago, in the bay of Panama, has been acceded to, and the men have been given up for trial.

The diplomatic relations existing between Ecuador and Colombia are at present of a disagreeable character. The Ambassador of Ecuador at Peru denies the report, however, that his government contemplates hostilities against Colombia, and says that the misunderstanding is in a fair way of settlement. He also says that the people of Ecuador are in favor of peace.

#### PERU.

At the time of the sailing of the last steamer from Callao the difficulty between Peru and Bolivia had assumed a serious character. War was considered certain between these two republics. The Peruvian Senate has asked of the Cabinet Council, then in session, if all necessary measures had been taken to forcibly resist an invasion of Peruvian territory by the armies of Bolivia, and if the fortifications and other defences were armed and garrisoned. The reply was in the affirmative.

The Department of Foreign Affairs makes strong protest against the threat of invasion, and has announced the determination of Peru to resist, by all the means in its power, any violation of its territory.

The retreat of Margarejo, the defeated President of Bolivia, to Peru, will further tend to complicate matters.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamship Favorita was burned in the harbor of Callao on the 22d ult. Vessel and cargo were entirely destroyed, upon which there was no insurance.

There has been a revival of bull fights in Lima.

#### BOLIVIA.

The overthrow of the government and defeat of its forces by Morales, the insurgent chief, is confirmed. The President, at the head of 1,200 men, attacked Morales in La Paz, where the latter had fortified himself, having an army of 3,000 whites and 8,000 Indians. The battle was fought on the 14th of January, and the conflict was a most desperate one, the slaughter being frightful. Morales fired the city, and by a desperate charge threw the attacking party into confusion. The forces of Margarejo being weary and much outnumbered broke and fled, Margarejo with them, and he succeeded in escaping over the frontier into Peru. Three hundred dead and nine hundred wounded were found on the field of battle.

The city was very badly damaged by the fire, and after the battle was ended the Indians plundered it, committing the most horrible outrages. Morales, the successful leader of the revolutionary party, assumes the reins of government, and will hold them until the meeting of the Convention.

#### CHILE.

The Chilean government has approved of the bill establishing the Playanegra Coal Company.

The government loan of \$4,000,000, in bonds of \$1,000 each, has been placed on the market. Twenty per cent is made payable at an early date, and the remaining eighty per cent within six years. The interest on the loan is six per cent per annum.

## CUBA.

### Arrival of the Flagship Severn at Havana.

HAVANA, Feb. 8, 1871.

The United States steamer Severn, with Admiral Lee on board, arrived to-day at noon. All well. She will sail for Key West.

## THE QUESTION OF THE EAST.

### The Difficulty Said to be Settled by the London Conference.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 8, 1871.

I am enabled to report to the HERALD by cable the important fact that the Eastern question conference met again to-day, with representatives in attendance from all the cognate Powers except France. Upon its adjournment assurances were given out "that a pacific solution of the entire Eastern question had been attained."

## JAMAICA.

### Herald Special Report from Kingston.

#### Arrival of the British Squadron with Troops.

#### THE PRESIDENT OF HAYTI'S RECEPTION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 8, 1871.

The long expected British North American fleet, under the command of Admiral Pashaw, has at last arrived, bringing General Munroe from Barbados, who comes on a tour of inspection and to command the post, making this place his headquarters.

The black troops are all to be withdrawn from the island and whites are to take their place, because of Governor Roberts having reported to the home government that he cannot depend upon the former to carry out the law against the squatters, who have been giving much trouble, and who will have to be removed by force.

#### THE PRESIDENT OF HAYTI'S RECEPTION.

At a reception lately given by the President of Hayti in celebration of the sixty-eighth anniversary of their independence the United States Minister, Mr. Bassett, spoke on behalf of the diplomatic corps. The President replied, saying that he felt extremely touched at the expression of good will toward himself and Hayti, coming as it did from a descendant of the African race, who had the honor of representing the great republic of the United States. He hoped that friendly relations would continue with foreign Powers, particularly with the government of the United States, and that he entertained the firm belief that only under the shadow of peace could prosperity to the institutions of a free people be properly developed. He concluded by wishing prosperity to the President of the United States, and union and liberty to the people of all nations.

The Dacia continues to grapple for the cable. The weather is favorable for operations.

## IRELAND'S WANTS.

### Cardinal Cullen on the National Exigencies.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.